

REMARKS

Claims 1 and 3 have been combined; the latter claim has been canceled. The claims before the Examiner are Claims 1 and 4 to 14.

The Examiner is thanked for discussing the case with the undersigned on November 21, 2006 and for indicating that Claims 12 and 14 contain allowable subject matter. It is respectfully submitted, for reasons appearing below, that all pending claims are allowable.

The rejection of Claims 1, 3-11, and 13 under 35 U.S.C. § 102 as anticipated by Kojoh et al. '378, newly cited, is respectfully traversed. Claim 1 now specifies that the catalyst contains four components including a component (D) that is a silicon compound or a compound having at least two ether bonds. This component is discussed in the specification at least at page 6, lines 2-5, page 7, lines 9-23, page 37, line 25 through page 40, line 25, and the working examples.

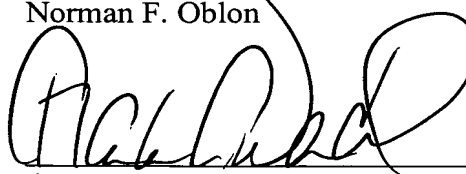
Kojoh et al. '378 at columns 6 to 18 describe making a magnesium-supported titanium catalyst used to form unmodified polyolefins. Column 9 contains a description of various materials such as acid halides, acid amides, nitriles, acid anhydrides, organic acid esters, and polyethers that may be used as electron donors in the Kojoh et al. '378 catalyst containing a solid titanium component, an organometallic compound, and an electron donor component. The reference at column 12 lines 44-46 indicates that more than one kind of electron donor may be present in a solid titanium catalyst component. Another aspect of the Kojoh et al. '378 invention is described at columns 15 and 16. These various additional electron donor components that include organosilicon compounds, nitrogen-containing compounds, phosphorous-containing compounds, and oxygen-containing compounds may be used singularly or in combination. The reference, however, does not teach or suggest the advantages to be found by using the particular combination recited in Claim 1 as amended. The working examples of the captioned application show that when a catalyst is used in

which an organosilicon compound is present, the quantity of amorphous component can be reduced. Comparative Examples 1, 2, 8, and 9 in the present case do not show such a reduction of amorphous component. See Table 1 on page 52 and Table 6 on page 73. The values of interest are the cold xylene soluble (CSX) fraction discussed on page 42, second full paragraph and the atactic polymer fraction discussed in the paragraph bridging pages 42 and 43. These four comparative examples include a component (D) but no component (C). The working examples showing a catalyst with components (A), (B), (C), and (D) include Examples 11 to 19 and 23. (It should be noted that "example 8" on page 79, line 1 correctly reads "example 9" as the context of the paragraph bridging pages 78 and 79 makes clear.) Accordingly, the claims patentably define thereover and the rejection should be withdrawn.

In view of the foregoing revisions and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the case is in condition for allowance and a USPTO paper to those ends is earnestly solicited. The Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned if additional changes are required in the case prior to allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

OBLON, SPIVAK, McCLELLAND,  
MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.  
Norman F. Oblon



Charles A. Wendel  
Registration No. 24,453

Customer Number

**22850**

Tel: (703) 413-3000  
Fax: (703) 413 -2220  
(OSMMN 03/06)